

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
THEATRE COMIQUE.
FARIETY, at 8 P. M.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LONDON ASSURANCE, at 8 P. M. *Les deux Wallack.*
BOOTH'S THEATRE.
STAR OF THE NORTH, at 8 P. M. *Miss Kellogg. Matinee at 2 P. M.*
TONY PASTORS NEW THEATRE.
FARIETY, at 8 P. M.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
CONSCIENCE, at 8 P. M. *C. R. Thomas, Jr.*
PAULINE THEATRE.
FARIETY, at 8 P. M.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
ORCHESTRA, QUARTET AND CHORUS, at 8 P. M.
PARK THEATRE.
BRASS, at 8 P. M. *Mr. George Fawcett Rowe.*
CHATEAU MABILLE VARIETIES.
at 8 P. M.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.
BUMPY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M.
PARISIAN VARIETIES.
at 8 P. M.
BOWERY THEATRE.
BEN McCULLOUGH, at 8 P. M.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.
FARIETY, at 8 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
FIQUE, at 8 P. M. *Fanny Davenport.*
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND PROMENADE, CONCERT, at 8 P. M.
GERMANIA THEATRE.
KREUZFELDER, at 8 P. M.
GLOBE THEATRE.
FARIETY, at 8 P. M.
WOODS MUSEUM.
ROVING JACK, at 8 P. M. *Matinee at 2 P. M.*
BROOKLYN THEATRE.
HAUD MULLER, at 8 P. M. *Charlotte Thompson.*
WAMANT HALL.
HAMLET, at 8 P. M. *Dr. J. J. Jones.*
CHICKERING HALL.
CONCERT, at 8 P. M. *G. F. Bristow.*
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
at 8 P. M.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
LES PATTES DE MOUCHE, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cooler and partly cloudy, with east winds, clearing up later.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were largely manipulated by professionals, with results that will be found elsewhere. Few of the outside community are involved. Gold advanced to 112 3/4, but closed at the opening price, 112 3/4. Investment shares were quiet, government bonds in fair request and railway bonds without material change. Money loaned at 3 and 3 1/2 per cent on stock collaterals.

COLONEL GORDON, THE AFRICAN EXPLORER, has abandoned his proposed expedition to the interior, owing, it is said, to lack of funds. We fear that the exploration of Central Africa must become, after all, an exclusively American enterprise.

SEVERAL CITY MARSHALS, nominated by the Mayor, were yesterday confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. We earnestly trust that these new officials will be more particular about charging legal fees—and nothing more—than were the commissioners who were their predecessors.

A DISMAL STORY OF SHIPWRECK reaches us from London by cable. The French fishing fleet engaged in the Arctic seas has, it is feared, been entirely destroyed, the rescued crews of the Emma, of Dunkirk, having reported the loss of six fishing vessels besides their own. It is to be hoped, however, that the crews may have escaped to some of the islands of the Orkney or Hebrides groups.

RAPID TRANSIT.—Of course if we are to have an elevated railroad some persons must be inconvenienced. We cannot have our cake and eat it. Therefore, the applications made to the courts for injunctions must be looked upon as mere matters of selfishness or demands for damages. But no matter what temporary injury may be experienced by individuals, the general public gain by rapid transit is the supreme interest, and dominates all others. The community demands rapid transit, and those few who have their profit in slow travel must get out of the road of New York progress. We trust the courts will, in the present case, so decide.

THE INDIAN RIFLEMEN are trying their skill at the butts to determine who shall compose the Centennial team. The second contest for places on the team took place at Dundalk on Saturday, during which Mr. W. Rigby made the magnificent score of 211 out of a possible 225. Such fine shooting will doubtless have the effect of stimulating other contestants to greater efforts, and we may safely count on having a team from Ireland that will be worth defeating, and our marksmen will no doubt experience in meeting them that stern joy which warriors feel in foemen worthy of their steel.

THE IMPEDIMENT TRIAL.—Mr. Hoar made an argument in support of the jurisdiction of the Senate over Mr. Belknap. Judge Black has thus far replied with sarcasm and recrimination. We suggest to Judge Black that he should stick to the point and show a wit and humor and a little more reason. A grave question, such as that before the Senate, is not to be determined by mere smartness. It ought to be decided without partisanship and in the sole interests of the American people. All the nation wants to know is what the constitution requires.

Tilden—Thurman—Bayard, the Democratic Triumvir.

If any candidate wishes to attain to the Executive office because he believes he can serve the country more effectively than any other man can; if his patriotic pride and indignation animate him against the horde of corrupt and unworthy creatures that wriggle through the whole body politic and eat away its vitality to such a degree that he believes none other will extirpate them with the necessary energy and earnestness; if he believes that his resolution, his will, his purpose, are especially what are needed in the crisis; if, in short, he wants the office for the service he can do in it, he is, by this reason alone, fit for the place. But if he wants it for any other reason whatever he is unfit for it. Any motive that is merely personal is a pitiful piece of intellectual furniture in the emergency that confronts the nation. Any other motive than the highest possible public purpose will not do in these times. If any man shall in these days secure the Presidency only to be the central source of its patronage he may be sure that he will be pilloried in infamy to the last day of our history as a people.

There are many men now before the country who, if they desire this office, may consistently be believed to desire it only with exalted motives, and distinguished among these are the democratic triumvir, Tilden, Thurman and Bayard, the representatives respectively of the great sections of democratic strength. Every one of these men stands at a higher level morally and intellectually than is common in our public life. Ordinarily this would be a fatal defect, an insuperable obstacle to their candidacy, for the common politician resents superiority. He dreads the notion of the presence in office of any man of such quality that he will not be as plastic to his schemes as clay in the hands of the potter. Any intellect sufficient to see through his schemes, and any morality or sense of duty robust enough to put them out of doors, are all that he has to dread in this world; and he battles day and night against the candidacy of men endowed with such attributes. How common this sentiment is with this ordinarily omnipotent class may be seen in the tone with which some time ago they treated the proposition to nominate Mr. Adams. They sneered at it as "respectable." They filled their local journals with sarcastic references to "blue blood," and the editor of the Springfield Republican was laughed at from one end of the country to the other because he persistently declared his opinion that a gentleman of exceptional ability and culture and of great experience in our politics was a thoroughly fit man to be President. This sort of opinion originates with the men who want a dummy in office, who want to wind him up and set the hands at what hour they please. Men of this class in the republican party surrounded and captured the President now in office at a very early period, and the whole order throughout the land has been made hungry by the instances of their success that recent investigations have exhibited. But the men of this sort in both parties have begun to see very clearly that the present canvass is one in which the people mean to take part, and they reason that they must give up for a time those tactics which they may indulge with safety when the people are indifferent. They know that the party that nominates a dummy will be beaten, and that, if successful with a capable man, they may still hope and strive, but if beaten with any other they may go for four years where the woodbine twine. Therefore the candidacy of men of exceptional ability is not impossible this year, and Mr. Tilden, Mr. Thurman or Mr. Bayard may any one of them come out of the St. Louis Convention half elected to the Presidency.

With men like these, men of high character and somewhat ripe experience, it may safely be assumed that mere personal ambition does not count for a great deal in the aspirations with which they contemplate the Presidency, for it is scarcely conceivable that men of accurate perceptions would choose to lie on the bed of Procrustes rather than on an honorable name. But men will venture that bed, or even a worse fate, in devotion to the public service; and we have not the slightest doubt that any one of these gentlemen if elected would administer the Presidential office in the spirit of such devotion. Devotion, however, does not attach undue importance to details; it rather, indeed, contemplates them with some indifference, and concentrates its attention upon essentials; and if three great democrats are resolute to serve the country in a perilous emergency; if they are equally determined to do their utmost to purify the public service, to re-establish the standard of our republican system, to save from insidious enemies a form of government upon which depends the liberties of forty millions of people; if this is their purpose, and they address themselves to the labor only to secure the success of this grand purpose, it is, after all, only a detail which of them shall be nominally foremost—whether any one of them, for instance, in signing his name to a document that confounds the plans of scoundrels shall sign it as President or as Secretary. It is reported by Arrian that when the Queen of Persia was conducted to the tent of Alexander she entered, and, by a natural mistake, as the persons of the Greeks were of course unknown to her, threw herself at the feet of Hephæstion and there appealed for the grace of the conqueror; but when she saw her error the King relieved her embarrassment with the famous words "Hephæstion is also an Alexander." This was in the spirit of heroic fellowship worthy the men and the occasion—a spirit that did not stand upon the dignities of office and points of personal precedence; and thus it should matter little with the great democrats which is Hephæstion and which is Alexander if all labor together in the common heroic effort against the enemy.

With Mr. Tilden in the Executive chair and Thurman and Bayard in the Cabinet, or with either Thurman or Bayard in the Executive chair and the two thus excluded from that office supporting him in the Cabinet, every great section of the democratic party would feel equally assured of its influence upon the government. This, in fact, would only be giving effect to the principle that underlies all constitutional government—that the administration is formally and officially put into the hands of those leading, capable and important men of every section into whose hands the offices would naturally and necessarily fall if the government were an oligarchy. This was the recognized principle of our system in its period of early purity and vigor. If it had been possible, when the first President of the United States was named, for the nation to choose any other man than George Washington the choice would have laid between Adams, Jefferson and Hamilton, and President Washington put both Jefferson and Hamilton into his Cabinet, and if Adams had not been Vice President he would have had him in also. That was a principle so well founded in the nature of governments like ours that it scarcely needed the consecration of this example to commend it to later administrations. It was less liberally applied to all the great men of the country when the people divided into parties for and against the views of different interpreters of the constitution, for neither party would have accepted the presence of a man in the government opposed to its principles; but this made the point all the clearer that the government must have the support of all the great men of its party, and it would have been properly regarded as an impolitic and dangerous course for any administration to deprive itself of such elements as come with the presence of all those party leaders who have the respect of the nation in such a degree that they are regarded as rival candidates. Indeed, we have already noted—and it is familiar to the country—how distinctly this principle was put into practice in the case of President Lincoln and his great Secretary, William H. Seward. In fact, this principle never was openly scorned in our history except by President Grant. He introduced the usage of making his Cabinet a coterie; of choosing men to perform the functions of great political offices—not for their fitness or acquaintance with the duties, but because they were personally agreeable to himself. This is so much the opposite to the system upon which our government rests that a great orator happily compared the President's plan in this respect to the plan of George III. This plan was the source of one-half the evils that have troubled the government since, as in George III.'s hands it produced still greater evils in the English government.

In the present crisis, however, it is not so much that the President put in office will be eager to get the assistance of experience and capacity in the administration. That he will need, whoever he is. But it is that as the sectional issue has reached an excessive prominence in our politics, as it has made a great and bloody war, it will continue in Presidential elections an element of mistrust and uncertainty, and will therefore stimulate each section to a renewed endeavor to secure for itself the great post of executive authority, and these efforts will only be re-mitted. A harmonious concentration on a great man of one or another section will only be possible when the other sections shall receive the guarantee of one of the great posts that are part and parcel of the collective executive office. Unless one section's support of the candidate of another section is guarded by this condition it will withhold that support, and no great leader can be nominated; but an intrigue will be formed, the party nomination will be given to some pygmy, and the party will be beaten.

The Piper Murders.

The confession of Piper, the murderer of Mabel Young—which the HERALD announced yesterday in advance of the other papers—comes upon the public with startling effect. On the very eve of his confession a motion had been made for a new trial, and only a few weeks ago he had written a letter filled with protestations of his innocence. It was a letter rich in Scriptural reminiscence, abounding in pious quotations, and explaining his terrible position on the ground that he had endeavored, in his cowardice, to escape the charge of murder by a falsehood. This feeble defense failed. Yet it is to be admitted that the circumstantial evidence against Piper was not sufficient to convince the public of his guilt. If he had been hanged while declaring his innocence the people might have supposed him to be the victim of a mistake. But, happily, any doubts of the kind are extinguished. The man has not only confessed that he murdered Mabel Young in the belfry, but that he was the assailant of Mary Tyner and also the murderer of Bridget Landregan.

There can be little pity for this unhappy man. He accuses himself of monstrosity, of a thirst for blood and torture, which was inflamed by opium and whiskey. This is a confession which, it is very plausibly said, is intended to convey the impression that his crimes were the result of insanity or uncontrollable impulses, induced by intoxicating drinks. But this story will not do. A few weeks ago this heartless criminal had the insolence to write a treacherous letter, filled with Sunday school expressions, in which he professed his affection for children, and actually had the effrontery to lament over the death of Mabel Young. Now the contemptible scoundrel admits that he killed Mabel Young and Bridget Landregan, and attempts to escape the rope on the plea that he was urged by an uncontrollable desire for blood, inspired by the influence of opium and rum. This plea of irresponsible insanity will not excuse the brutal and heartless assassin. He has displayed too much sanity in his own defence to be considered a lunatic in his apologies. If ever any one deserved to be put out of the world it is, perhaps, this wretched being, who, according to his own statement, has a thirst for blood, and, according to the known facts, has an insatiable appetite for the lives of innocent children. Even those who are not in favor of capital punishment in general, and who do not consider it a reformatory agent in society, can hardly regret the time when this hypocrite and monster, the murderer of children, the assassin of the innocent and pure, shall swing upon the gallows, and rid the world of one more wretch who is unfit to live.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has started on his homeward voyage from Lisbon, and will soon arrive to enjoy the hospitalities of the English metropolis.

The Centennial Exhibition—The Opening To-Morrow.

Never, perhaps, since the workmen began the Tower of Babel has there been so much energy and enthusiasm as is now seen in happy, nervous, expectant Philadelphia, "all in a tremble," if we may use the phrase, about her Centennial Exhibition which is to open to-morrow. Although they have been four years about it, where so many things are to be done much will be delayed until the last moment. The tendency to procrastinate is so attractive that we feel its influence in all undertakings of this magnitude and character. Our correspondents inform us that many of the departments are well advanced and that the opening day will witness a much more complete display than was seen in Vienna. There is some comfort in this, although we could wish that many of our Americans had been further ahead. They have none of the excuses that are found sometimes in distance, the danger of sea travel and the difficulty of exciting the interest in a foreign country. America should have been nearly as bright and new as a pin a week before the opening day. As it now stands we are in a tumbled up condition. Some of the exhibits are behind and some ahead. Some of the special displays are very fine, others have no attractiveness. Some are representations of skill and taste and industry, others mere catchpenny advertisements. The foreign nations are generally rich and unique. We are glad to hear that the South American countries are doing so well. These nations, with their most interesting civilization, who represent an influence on this continent as important as our own, will make a finer display in Philadelphia than in London, Paris or Vienna. We wish that Mexico were further advanced, but before many days are over we are in hopes our sister Republic will show us something of the glory which gave their nation a splendor outlasting that of the Saxon North.

Next to the United States the country holding the most important place in the Exhibition is Great Britain. The English government has shown a magnanimity and generosity in this Centennial affair worthy of special recognition. No one presumed for a moment that the English government would do anything that was not sensible and hearty in an exhibition of an international character. The interests of the two countries are too varied and important to be slighted in behalf of any sentiment that might exist as to the centennial year and the event it commemorates. Speaking as Americans, we think we may say that there is no memory of a hundred years but what brings with it respect for the valor and persistence of England, and especially for the stubborn, high-spirited and conscientious King who perilled his crown and kingdom to save his American empire. The English, so far from showing coldness and indifference, have entered into our fair with as much zeal as though it were under their own and not an alien flag. If we note this specially it is not in a spirit of wonder, but of recognition. And why should England not rejoice in the Centennial fair? In the largest sense this is an English fair. As our correspondent expressed it the other day, Mother England sits within the sunlit palace of glass and iron, her brood of colonies nestled under her wings, her grandeur manifest to all eyes, a living expression of the strength of an Empire upon which the sun never sets. But there is none of her colonies or possessions—Canada, with her fresh and sinewy strength; Australia, with her mountain of gold, its value summed up to a sixpence, or India, rich in gold and silk and gems—there is none of them whose history speaks with so much eloquence of the glory of England as the United States. For we owe what we are as a free Christian people to the lessons we learned from the venerable Mother Land. Her presence in the Centennial palace is a most gratifying event, and we are proud to think that in all the essentials of a world's fair her exhibition, in point of variety and extent, is second only to our own.

As we have said, never since the Tower of Babel has there been so busy a multitude as the builders of the Centennial Exposition. We are afraid, from what we hear in the newspapers, that its experience will be like that of Babel in the trouble which came from the confusion of tongues. We hear of complaints, mutinies, dissents. The government of the Exposition is three-headed, and the three heads are General Hawley, General Goshorn and Mr. Welsh. Of course where there are three captains there is generally a council of quarrelsome commanders and a mutinous following. So we have controversies about the newspapers whose "rights" are infringed, about the selling of liquor within the gates, about Sunday and twenty other points. We trust that as the direction have done so well thus far there will be no quarrels, no dissent. Let us have one celebration untainted by scandal. What everybody wants is a good Exhibition, and this would seem to be easy even to a three-headed commission. As to the journalists who complain about "invaded rights," our advice to the commission is that they give every journalist the "right" to pay his way and permit him to mind his own business. This is all we ask for our own part, and beg the commission to give themselves no trouble about us whatever.

To-morrow, however, will be the great day—the day which has filled so large a space in the imagination of the people of Philadelphia and the nation. From all we learn the display will be much more advanced, and in many respects much more attractive and interesting than has ever been seen before. We congratulate our sister city and our sister State upon what their citizens have done. It is a triumph the credit of which is largely their own, but in the honor of which we are proud to share.

THE BERGEN EXPLOSION.—The strikers at the Bergen tunnel lie on the Jersey City bluffs, smoke their pipes and accuse the newspapers of meanness in suggesting that some of them exploded the magazine last Saturday night. But they are wrong. They are justly suspected of this terrible crime. They have attempted to control non-strikers by violence; they have driven men away from the work needed to support their families; they have threatened to effect their

ends by murder. Suspicion naturally attaches to them, and it would be wise for those who were not principals in the explosion to make a clean breast of the affair at once.

Secretary Fish on the Extradition Treaty.

Mr. Fish's long despatch, which we print this morning, is even a greater "sookdoleger" in its way than President Grant's recent Message in reply to the inquiry of the House into his absence from the seat of government. The two documents resemble each other in a crushing array of facts which renders the opposing opinion ridiculous; but Secretary Fish has outdone his chief in handling this most effective of controversial weapons. Mr. Fish's answer to the British demand is a *réponse sans réplique*, or, at least, we do not see how any possible ingenuity can even blunt the impression it is calculated to make. It puts the British government so palpably in the wrong that the despatch must produce an explosive effect when it comes to be read in England. It will give such a handle to Mr. Disraeli's adversaries in Parliament that it may lead to the overthrow of his Ministry, already weakened by other blunders. Be that as it may, Mr. Fish has demolished the British pretence as to the meaning of the treaty of 1842 as completely as any unfounded pretence can be demolished by facts and argument.

The language of the treaty is plain enough, but it so happens that it has been judiciously construed by so many tribunals and so many able experts in this branch of public law that Mr. Fish has a tremendous advantage in the argument beyond that which he would possess if this point were now raised for the first time and he were not supported by a great body of adjudications and authorities. The ingenuity of astute criminal lawyers retained by the defence in desperate cases may always be relied on to discover every crocheted or sophistry which may be turned to the advantage of their clients, and it has been argued over and over again in behalf of prisoners destitute of any other defence that they could be tried under the treaty of 1842 only for the specific offence for which they were extradited. This plea, as Mr. Fish shows, has been overruled again and again by the courts of justice, not only of this country, but of England, of Upper Canada, of Lower Canada and of New Brunswick. Mr. Fish cites the cases and gives the names of the judges, and the uniformity of decision among tribunals so various is a conclusive proof that the treaty does not admit of any reasonable difference of interpretation. Beside the concurrence of enlightened and responsible courts of justice, Mr. Fish has other testimony of almost equal weight. This subject was investigated several years ago by an able committee of Parliament, who summoned before them the most skillful experts in this branch of inquiry, and on the point in question the same view was held which has been affirmed by the tribunals of Great Britain and her North American provinces, as well as by the courts and law officers of this country. Beside this strong array of authorities, which Mr. Fish recites in detail, he calls attention to the fact that soon after the act of 1870 our government addressed a note to Sir Edward Thornton, informing him that it understood the twenty-seventh section of that act as excepting the treaty of 1842 from its operation, and that our extradition arrangements with Great Britain remained on their former basis. As the British government took no exception to that note we were entitled to regard its failure to object as acquiescence; and it is surprising that it now suddenly rejects all that it has heretofore assented to on that subject.

What is the motive for this strange Somerset? We hinted at it a week or two since in so significant a way that one of our contemporaries indiscreetly called upon Congress to investigate us and find out the facts of which we seemed to be in possession. If Congress wants to investigate anybody let it summon Mr. Fish, for it is evident from this despatch that he is acquainted with the same facts at which the HERALD hinted. He, indeed, expresses himself with the same caution which we thought it prudent to observe, but the substance of his intimations is identical with ours. Referring to the case of Lawrence, Mr. Fish says:—"It is supposed that prosecution of these cases might possibly disclose names on either side of the Atlantic in connection with the alleged frauds not yet brought before the public." Stripped of its diplomatic reserve, this is a suggestion, almost a charge, that the exposures which might attend the trial of Lawrence are the reason for the sudden and astonishing change of attitude by the Disraeli Ministry. When this is proved to be the fact the fall of that Ministry will be only a question of hours, or, at most, of days, not of weeks.

The Central Park.

As we have now a new management in the Park Department it may be well to revive the question whether the splendid grass plots of the Central Park should not be thrown open to the public and devoted this summer to the recreation of the people instead of being kept for show and for the profit, to somebody or other, of sheep grazing. In all the parks of Europe the people are at liberty to walk over the grass and the children are permitted to make the grass plots their playgrounds. Why should we not have the same privileges in New York? What satisfaction is it to the tens of thousands who visit the Central Park to see the tempting verdure and to be met at every turn by the notice "Keep off the grass?" Let us have something like common sense in our park management and let every inch of the ground in Central Park be devoted to the use of the masses. The Park is of no value to the people if it is to be an iron bound parade ground in which the visitors are to be restricted to the hot, dusty gravel paths, and in which every child whose exuberant spirits leads it to make a plunge among the daisies is to be subjected to the rebuke of a Limerick gentleman in gray uniform.

MISS DICKINSON'S DEBUT.—The story of Miss Anna Dickinson's first appearance on the stage last night is told in our Boston correspondence. She was received by an exceptional audience, not inferior to that

which welcomed and supported the production of Mr. Tennyson's "Queen Mary" in London, and has no cause to complain of the result of her enterprise. But it is evident that Miss Dickinson did not achieve a genuine success as an actress, although her abilities as an author could not be entirely hidden. The stage is a strict mistress. It is like Rome, which could not be conquered in a day. The stage exacts long servitude, as Rachel required a coarseness of twice seven years from Jacob, and no special preparation in other professions will compensate for the lack of direct experience. Miss Dickinson seems to have been intellectual, but ineffective. Yet let it be considered that last night was her first appearance, and that it would hardly be generous to absolutely judge her by one performance.

Don Pedro.

It is to be regretted that our illustrious visitor has not been able to devote more time to his visit to the United States, but the cause unfortunately lies not within the province of human will to alter. His Majesty's present voyage has been chiefly undertaken with a view to the re-establishment of the health of the Empress. Her Majesty, by the advice of her physicians, is about to seek restoration to health at the waters of Gastein. The time appointed by her medical advisers for taking the waters is toward the end of July, and Their Majesties' departure from the United States will have to be regulated with a view to the arrival of the Empress at the German waters at that time.

His Majesty was, therefore, reluctantly compelled to put off his visit until such time as the seasons would allow Her Majesty to come into the northern latitudes without risk. It would, however, be a mistake to assume that His Majesty's tour through the country is unproductive because made rapidly. The facilities everywhere placed at his disposal by the prominent manufacturers enable him to see more in a given time than could any ordinary traveller. Then, His Majesty has made it his custom through life to acquaint himself with the various industrial processes in every branch of manufactures, and therefore, when new methods are presented to his observation he is able to form an intelligent opinion without the need of that lengthened examination which would be indispensable to one whose powers of observation were less developed. There is, therefore, but little danger that our illustrious visitor will carry away unsound opinions as to the social or industrial organization of our people. Hitherto, it is true, he has seen little of their social life, but that was owing to the necessity of completing his California trip before the opening of the Centennial Exhibition.

Although desirous of avoiding anything like public receptions during his stay in this country His Majesty took an early opportunity to distinguish between public and social receptions. On several occasions he has said that, though he would steadfastly refuse to be specced at and feted by public bodies, he would willingly accept such invitations to American society as might be offered to him as a Brazilian gentleman whose name was not unknown to the outside world when the acceptance of such invitations would not interfere with the important work of studying the industrial progress of our people. So far His Brazilian Majesty has shown himself thoroughly consistent in his action. He is the first crowned monarch who has visited the young Republic, and has known how to win the respect and esteem of our citizens by the more than republican simplicity of his life, as well as the sound common sense with which he shows himself to be endowed. We venture, however, to hope that during the time that still remains to him His Majesty will find frequent opportunity to study the social life of our people in the homes of our citizens.

ON THE FENCE.—The poor liberal republicans! They had better get down on one side or another, or they will have to sit on the rail till the end of the campaign. This is not the right time for hesitation.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mullett is in Europe.
Congressman Kelly is economical.
Brightman's son, John Young, has but one wife.
Postmaster Jewell's daughter is to marry a poor young man.
Sick Chicago babies will have a hospital ship on the lake this year.
From all indications spring bonnets will be followed by local masters.
An old master and his ex-slave sit together as members of the South Carolina Legislature.
Chelera is carrying off St. Louis pigs, and the Republic fears that it will soon lose its lunny column.
At last one may buy five cents' worth of something in California, the silver half-dime having been introduced.
The spirit of Vasquez, the dead California bandit, has revisited earth, and is throwing stones at houses in broad daylight.
A Scotch writer says that it is not so bad to steal a rose as to steal tobacco. There, we forgive the Chicago Tribune. It has good taste, any way.
A Toulouse oyster opener found a fine pearl in an oyster, and the customer insisted that pearl, oyster and shells all belonged to him. He appeals to the law.
The St. Paul Dispatch begins an article on Belknap with this heading:—"Belknap a Martyr—The blonde Secretary the victim of conspiring and devilish democrats, but he had his fingers in many political pies."
Mr. Byers, the wealthy editor of the Rocky Mountain News, having openly confessed his part in a recent scandal case, comes out and asks people not to blame railroad for it, because he never belonged to the Church.
His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey is still at Seton Hall College, Orange, N. J. Though still very feeble he is rapidly improving. He rides for an hour every day and takes occasional walks around the college grounds. He is not expected to leave Orange until June.
Miss Florence Nightingale points out that great care must be taken by public nurses not to demoralize and pauperize families; that when a man is given to drink he may be induced to deny himself to help a sick wife, whereas if everything is provided for her he will only have additional temptations to self-indulgence.
Pittsburg Dispatch.—General Pleasanton was one of the most despatching cavalry officers of the war. But peace having come the General has turned his attention to blue glass. Blue glass is a very excellent thing when taken in moderation, but when taken in such large doses as to effect the mental vision the case becomes a little alarming.
The Omaha Bee has the following in regard to ex-Senator Tipton, whose final conversion to the democratic creed is announced by the Omaha Herald:—"According to Mr. Tipton's son-in-law, Henry Atkins, the true cause of Tipton's rupture with President Grant was the refusal of the President to promote Tipton's son, who held a United States Consularship at Bradford, England, which goes to show the base hypocrisy of this sham reformer when he prated about 'negotium.'"